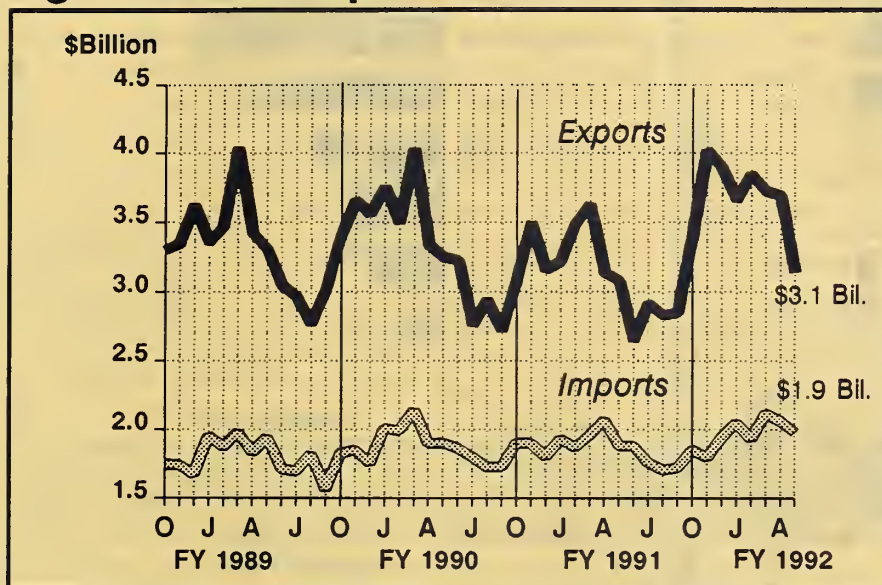


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AGRICULTURAL TRADE HIGHLIGHTS

High-Value Product Sales Boost Agricultural Exports 2 Percent



May trade statistics released on July 17 by the Commerce Department placed the value of U.S. agricultural exports at \$3.1 billion, up 2 percent from the same month last year. Sharply higher shipments of soybean meal, vegetable oil, and consumer-oriented high-value products accounted for most of the gain. May's performance brings the cumulative fiscal 1992 total (October-May) to \$29.4 billion, up 12 percent from the same period last year.

At \$1.3 billion, U.S. exports of bulk commodities were down 10 percent from last May. Heavy reductions in soybean and tobacco exports accounted for most of the decline. However, year-to-date, bulk exports are up nearly \$1.2 billion from levels a year ago at \$14.1 billion.

U.S. exports of intermediate high-value products reached \$731 million, up 9 percent from shipments last year. Increased exports of soybean meal and vegetable oil accounted for most of the gain. Overall, intermediate products did well for May, with only two product categories showing losses--hides and skins, and sugars and sweeteners (including beverage bases). May's performance brings the year-to-date total to over \$6.3 billion, 10 percent ahead of the same period last year.

Exports of consumer-oriented high-value products remain at a record setting pace, reaching \$1.1 billion in May--up 15 percent over May 1991. Increased exports of fresh fruit, dairy products, red meats, and snack foods accounted for most of the gain. May's performance brings the year-

to-date total to nearly \$9 billion, 18 percent ahead of the same record-setting period last year.

Trade performance with the top 10 U.S. agricultural export markets in May was split evenly between rises and declines from a year ago with China and Korea registering sharp declines. Double-digit gains occurred on shipments to Mexico and Algeria. Exports to the EC posted a 5 percent gain from year-earlier levels while shipments to Japan dropped 6 percent.

May U.S. agricultural imports were roughly unchanged from a year ago at \$2 billion. Year-to-date imports now total \$16 billion, up 4 percent from 1991. Led by strong exports, the year-to-date agricultural trade surplus totalled \$13.4 billion, nearly \$2.4 billion more than the same 8-month period last year.

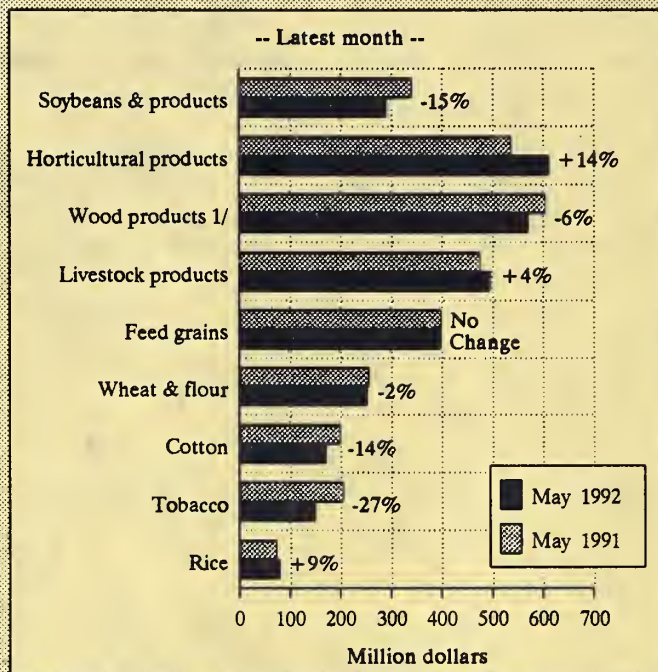
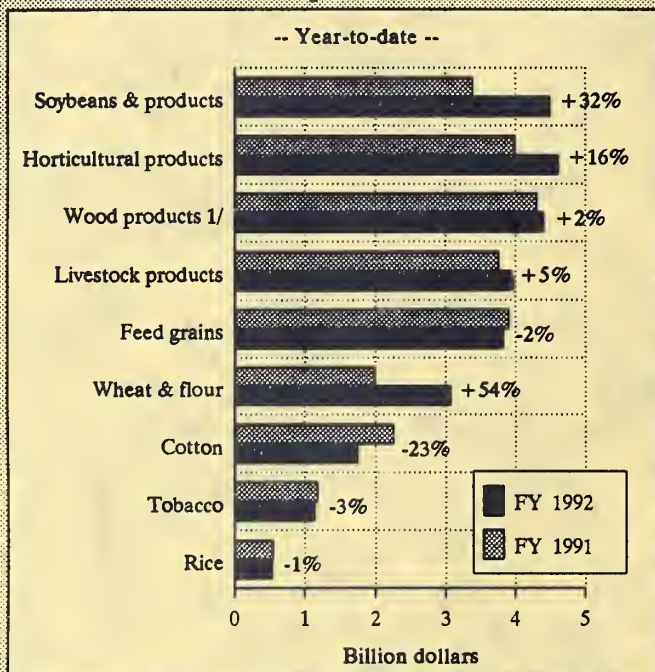
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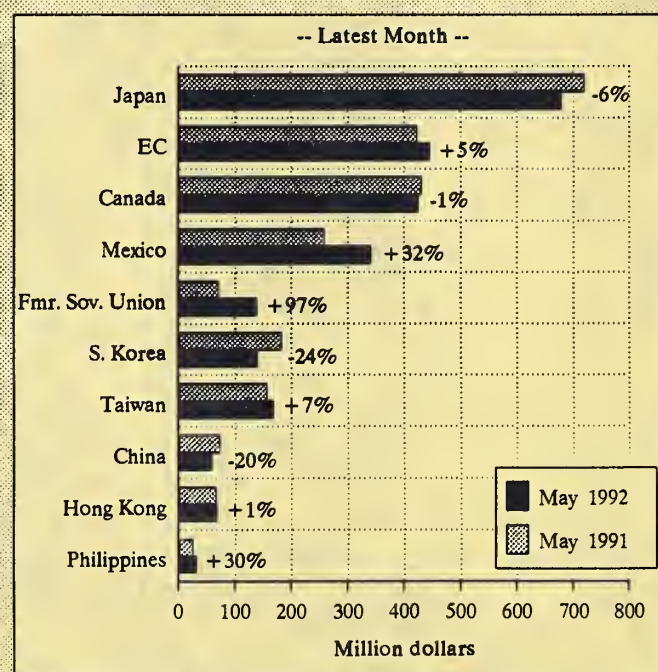
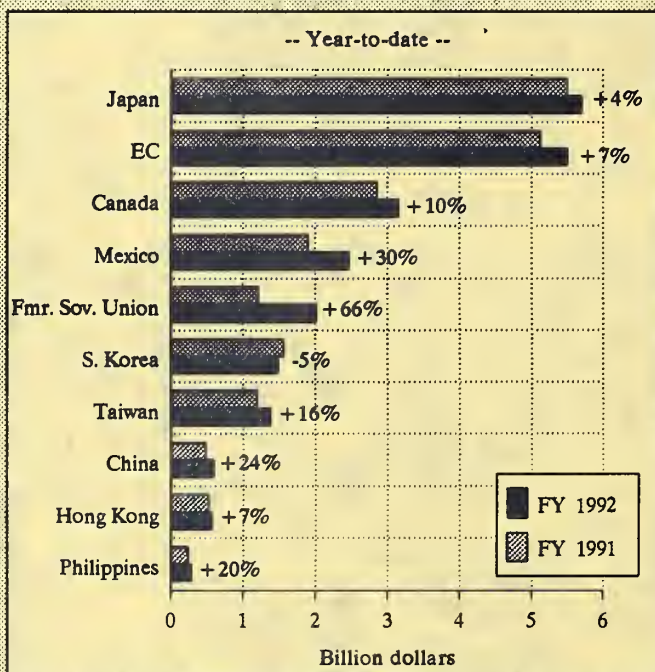
U.S. Agricultural Export Summaries

October-May and Latest Month Comparisons

Product Summary



Top Ten Markets Summary



Note: Percentages are computed as the change from a year ago.

1/ Not included in agricultural totals.

Commodity Highlights

May exports of agricultural products rose 2 percent from last year to \$3.1 billion. Significant increases occurred in sales of horticultural products, rice, and livestock and products.

May wheat and wheat flour sales volume dropped 25 percent from May last year, with strong prices resulting in almost no change in value terms. Despite the sluggish month, sales so far this fiscal year remain well ahead of the same period last year--up 50 percent to over \$3 billion. The former Soviet Union continued to top all other U.S. wheat and wheat flour export markets with shipments up 48 percent in May, raising sales year-to-date to nearly \$800 million. May sales to China were also up, boosting shipments so far this year to \$322 million. Declining sales occurred on shipments to Japan, Korea, and Egypt.

Exports of feed grains in May were mostly unchanged from a year ago at \$398 million. Significant declines in sales to Japan and the EC were offset primarily by sharply higher sales to drought-plagued Sub-Saharan Africa and Mexico. So far this fiscal year, feed grain exports are down 2 percent on a 7-percent fall in volume.

Soybean and product exports slipped 15 percent in May to \$290 million. Strong soybean meal sales were more than offset by a heavy reduction in soybean shipments. However, to-date, soybean and product exports are 33 percent ahead of the same 8-month period last year at \$4.5 billion. Despite declining by more than a half in May, sales to the EC so far this year are 50 percent ahead of last year. A strong May boosted shipments to the former Soviet Union over \$500 million year-to-date, nearly double sales last year.

U.S. rice exports rose 9 percent in May on a 13-percent increase in volume. Higher shipments to Turkey and Costa Rica accounted for most of the increase. May sales to the EC, the largest U.S. rice market, dropped sharply, lowering year-to-date shipments 13 percent under sales at this point last year. Overall, rice sales to-date are down 1 percent in value terms, while sales volume is down 12 percent compared to last year.

Strong global demand for U.S. horticultural products continued in May, with sales up 12 percent from last year. Sales for the first eight months of fiscal 1992 now total \$4.6 billion, nearly 15 percent ahead of the same period in 1991. The May sales growth was led by apples and other deciduous fruit, which more than doubled sales last year to \$80 million. Strong sales gains were also posted by fruit and vegetable juices, up 23 percent, and tree nuts, up 26 percent. Despite a recession, Japanese demand for U.S. horticultural products continued to grow in May, boosting year-to-date sales to \$900 million, 16 percent ahead of last year. Other growth markets in May include Taiwan, more than doubling sales last year at \$26 million, the EC, up 27 percent to \$90 million, and Mexico, up 57 percent to \$23 million.

Heavy losses in sales of unmanufactured tobacco occurred in May, down 27 percent from last year. Year-to-date sales are down 3 percent from the same period last year.

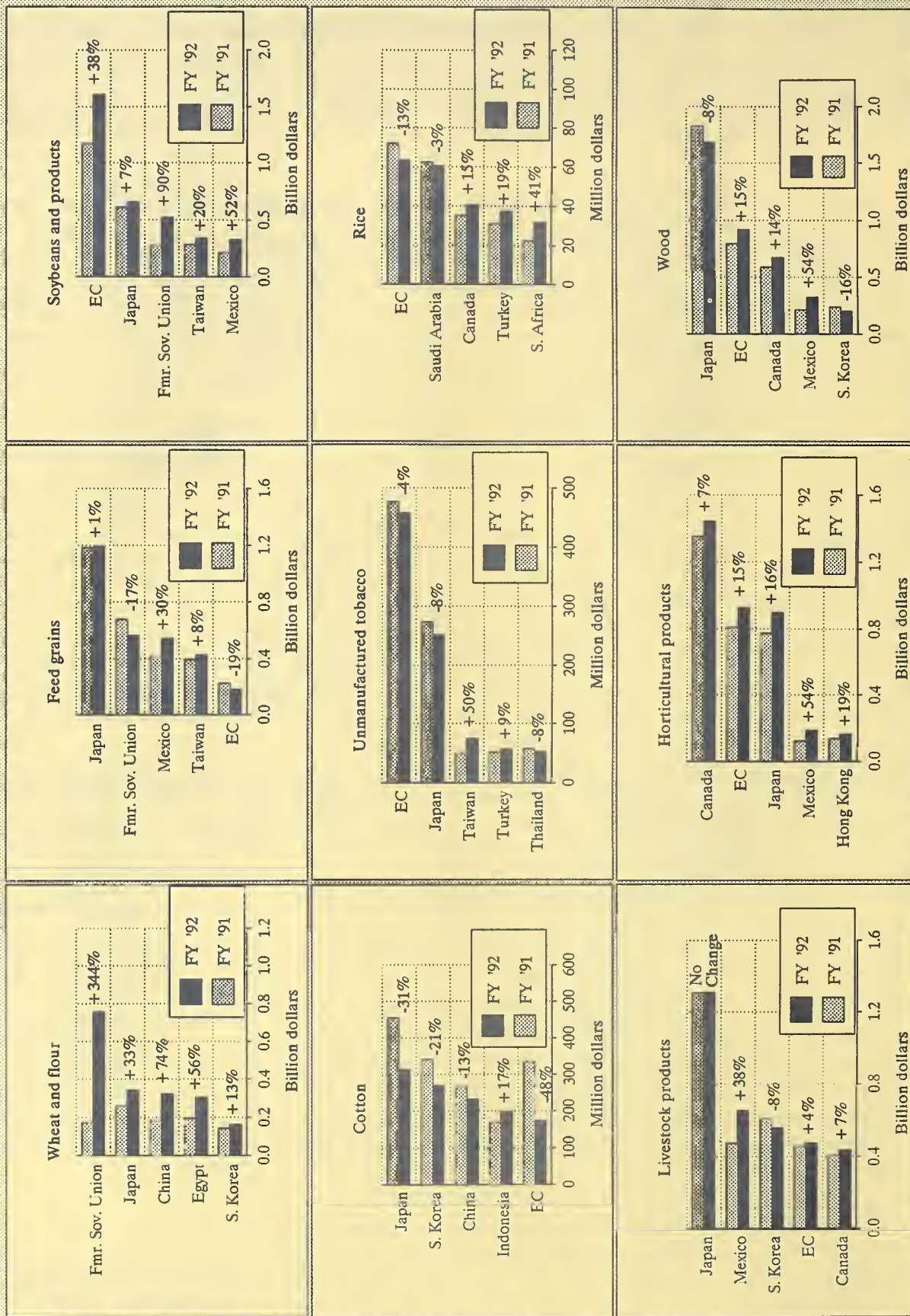
Falling world cotton prices continue to plague U.S. cotton exports. Sales in May dropped 14 percent in value terms, while sales volume rose 4 percent. Demand from China was particularly weak, with sales down by almost a half to \$23 million. In contrast, robust growth was recorded on shipments to Mexico, up nearly threefold, and Korea, up 25 percent. Overall, shipments for the first 8 months of fiscal 1992 are down 23 percent in value terms on a 14-percent decline in volume.

Livestock and product exports continued modest growth in May, up 4 percent to \$494 million. Pork, milk product, and animal fat exports each experienced double-digit growth for the month. Beef sales also rose, up 7 percent to \$164 million. Mexico led the May growth markets with sales rising by a third, boosted mainly by continued strong demand for beef, dairy products, and poultry meat. Also growing in May were shipments to the EC, up 47 percent, and Japan, up 12 percent. Year-to-date, livestock and product exports are 5 percent ahead of the same period last year.

Sales of wood products declined 6 percent in May to \$570 million. Lower construction activity in Japan, the top U.S. wood export market, cut shipments \$40 million compared to last year. Partially offsetting this loss were higher exports to the EC, up 23 percent, and Mexico, up 27 percent. Year-to-date shipments of \$4.4 billion are 2 percent ahead of the same period last year.

For more information, contact Mike Woolsey at (202) 720-1294

Top Five Markets for Major U.S. Commodities October-May Comparisons



Note: Percentages are computed as the change from fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992 cumulative totals.
1/ Negligible exports reported during comparable period last year.

Country Spotlight: Spain



In 1492 Columbus discovered America. In 1992, Spain rediscovers America's agricultural products. After slipping to \$855 million in fiscal 1991, U.S. agricultural exports have rebounded this year, rising 14 percent in the first 8 months of fiscal 1992 from the same period in 1991. In fact, if present trends continue, U.S. sales to Spain may reach the \$1 billion level by year end. With a performance like this it is no surprise that Spain is the tenth largest market for U.S. agricultural goods.

Spain has undergone profound changes since joining the EC in 1986. Rapid economic growth, social and economic structural changes have pushed Spain closer to the western European mainstream. Spanish per capita GNP has grown more than two and half times to over \$13,000. The eye of the world is on Spain this year with the Olympics in Barcelona and World's Fair in Sevilla. Driving the forces of change even further has been the rush to adopt a single EC market in 1992.

For the United States, maintaining its competitive position in the Spanish market during the last seven years has been difficult, reflecting the impact of Spain's accession to the EC in 1986. Prior to accession, the U.S. share of Spanish agricultural imports was 27 percent. In 1991 that market share fell to 13 per-

cent. Partially offsetting the impact of accession has been the U.S.-European Community Enlargement Agreement which provides for minimum annual imports of 2.3 million metric tons of corn, sorghum or other non-feed grain ingredients. This agreement has been rolled over on an annual basis.

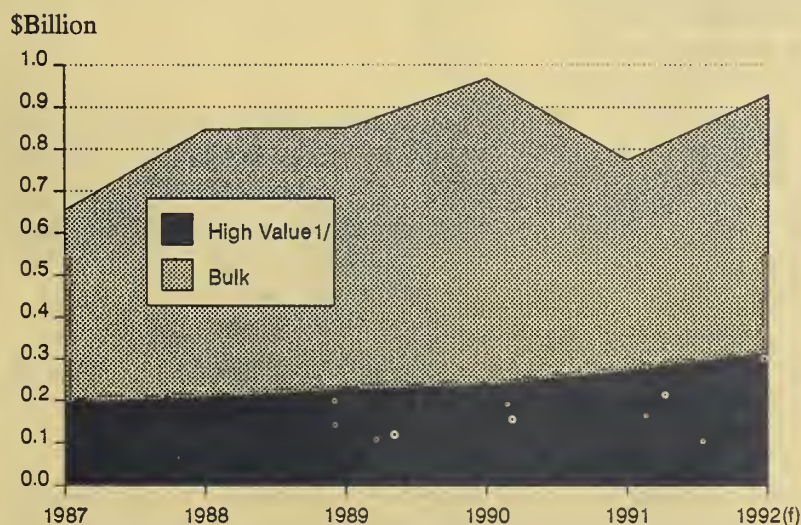
EC Top Supplier

While the U.S. share has dropped, the EC market share of Spain's imports more than doubled from 22 percent to 54 percent in the same time period. However, when looking at Spain's trade with individual EC nations, only France has a larger presence in the Spanish market than the United States. The French market share has doubled from 12 percent to 23 percent. Despite a declining market share, the value of U.S. shipments has rebounded from its post EC accession low of \$656 million in 1987 to a high of \$969 million in 1990.

In 1991, total U.S. agricultural shipments declined 12 percent from the previous year to \$855 million. Sharp drops in soybean and coarse grain deliveries--off \$102 million and \$35 million, respectively--offset a 41 percent increase in consumer-oriented high-value products. Tree nuts (\$44 million), poultry meat (\$12 million), and processed fruits and vegetables (\$10 million) led the rise in consumer-oriented foods.

The rebound in shipments so far in 1992 may indicate a reversal of the recent decline in trade between 1990 and 1991. The increases are broadly based across all categories. In the three commodity categories tracked by FAS--bulk, intermediate and consumer-oriented--bulk commodities are 7 percent higher, intermediate 33 percent higher, and consumer-ori-

U.S. High Value Products Go for the Gold in Spain With Record Sales Expected in 1992



1\ Includes both Intermediate and consumer-oriented high-value products

Feeds and Fodders and Tree Nuts Top U.S. High-Value Exports to Spain

Product	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992F
----- \$Million -----						
Feeds and Fodders	56.6	52.6	89.3	109.1	107.3	118.0
Tree Nuts	20.0	4.2	35.8	37.8	44.3	55.9
Animal Fats	24.8	21.3	23.4	18.4	18.1	42.7
Planting Seeds	6.8	15.7	13.8	20.6	16.7	17.0
Poultry Meat	2.7	6.9	4.9	7.9	11.9	11.6
Fruit and Vegetable Products	5.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	10.6	14.6
Other	78.9	59.6	52.0	36.2	63.8	68.2
Total High-Value	195.3	207.0	227.3	238.7	272.7	328.0

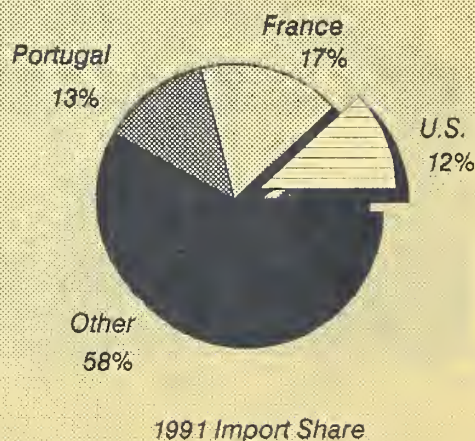
ented is 25 percent higher than the same period a year ago. Among bulk commodities, soybeans have rebounded to \$300 million, which is higher than total soybean shipments for all of 1991. Peanuts also surpassed the 1991 total with October thru May deliveries of \$11 million--

38 percent higher than the same period a year ago. Coarse grains are being shipped at about the same rate--\$158 million so far in 1992. Spain is among the seven largest export markets for soybeans, peanuts, coarse grains, tobacco, and pulses.

Increases in intermediate exports were led by feed and fodders with sales of \$82 million, 10 percent ahead of the same period last year, and animal fats with record shipments of \$32 million.

Spain is a \$100 Million Market for U.S. Forest Products

Forest products, which are not included in the agricultural product total, are a major export from the United States to Spain. U.S. forest product sales increased nearly fivefold since 1985 to over \$100 million in 1991. Exports have been driven by a scarcity of domestic Spanish sources, and by the booming construction industry as Spain prepared for the Olympics and the World's Fair Expo in Sevilla. The Spanish furniture industry is also active in importing forest products, especially hardwood. In addition, American style wood housing construction, in contrast to traditional masonry houses, is being introduced under the auspices of the American Plywood Association. In conjunction with Spain's largest construction firm a "California Village" of 58 prefabricated houses were built in 1991. U.S. share of Spanish forest product imports actually increased from 10 percent in 1986 to 12 percent in 1991. The United States is the third largest supplier of Spain's \$833 million in forest product imports--trailing only France (17 percent market share) and Portugal (13 percent market share).



...Spain

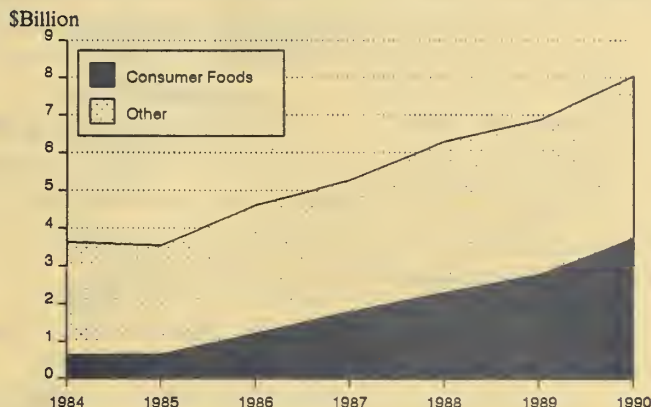
Rising Spanish per capita income, which has nearly tripled since accession to EC, has spurred rising demand for consumer-oriented high-value products. U.S. high-value exports have been caught in this rising tide as consumer-oriented high-value sales hit a record \$93 million in 1991. Sales continue to boom with record sales in the yet to be completed 1992 fiscal year for snack foods (\$2.5 million), fresh fruit (\$3 million - principally apples), tree nuts (\$45 million), and pet foods (\$3.5 million).

Changes in Spanish lifestyle, eating habits, rising incomes, the impact of EC 92's unified market, tourism, the Olympics and Expo in Sevilla combine together to drive the booming Spanish market for consumer-oriented high-value products. U.S. food companies got a first hand look at just how dynamic and promising this market has become at this year's Alimentaria food show in Barcelona. By all accounts, this show was a tremendous success (see grey box).

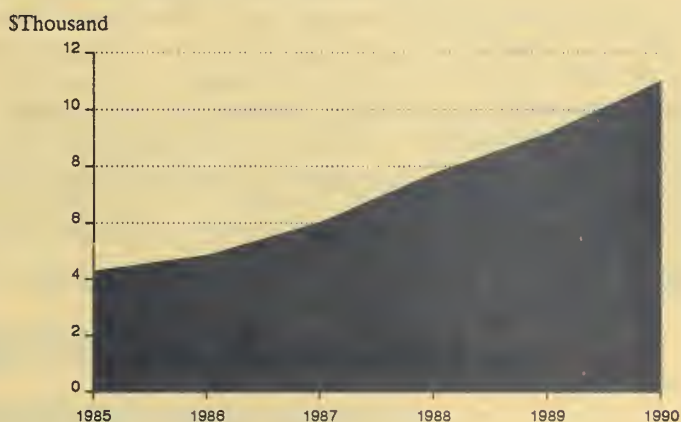
It appears that 1992 will truly be a year of discovery of United States agricultural products.

For more information, contact Robert Tse at (202) 720-1294

Spain's Agricultural Imports Increasingly Dominated by Consumer Foods....



...As Per Capita Income Soars



Spain Discovers the United States - Again at Alimentaria '92

Spain got a new taste for American food products at the Alimentaria '92 Food Fair in Barcelona. Spain is on center stage in the year of the Olympics, World's Fair and Alimentaria, which is Europe's second largest food fair. Held in even numbered years, this year's fair was held from March 7 - 12. Representing a great opportunity to introduce American food products to Spanish consumers as well as the rest of western Europe, the number of U.S. food exhibitors more than doubled between Alimentaria '90 and '92. On-site and post show sales generated from Alimentaria '92 are expected to reach \$21 million in 1992 alone. Alimentaria is an excellent way for small and medium size agricultural food firms to display and enter the Spanish market. A broad range of U.S. companies participated in Alimentaria '92, including the Baltimore Crust Company, Lee's Ice Cream, Phillips Foods, and Columbo Yogurt. Popular products included seafood, pizza crust, snack foods, sunflower seeds, and nuts.

World Food Price Survey for May 1992; Brasilia Remains Lowest-Cost Capital--Tokyo the Highest

Travelers on a limited budget this year may want to avoid Tokyo. A price survey of a 15-item food basket conducted in June by the Foreign Agricultural Service indicates food prices in Tokyo remain the highest among the 18 world-wide capitals surveyed. The cost of the basket in Tokyo was \$151, while the same goods in Stockholm and Bern rang up at \$108 and \$102, respectively. Brasilia was once again the least expensive city, where the basket cost just \$22--significantly lower than in Mexico City, the second lowest, at \$42. In Washington, D.C. the basket totaled \$52.

Since the November survey, the dollar cost of the 15-item food basket declined in 11 of the 18 capitals surveyed, and rose in seven. Lower local prices and the strengthening of the dollar, share the responsibility for the decreases. In dollar terms, since the November survey, food prices fell

20 percent in Buenos Aires and declined 19 percent in Brasilia. It should be noted that the sizable decline of 20 percent in Buenos Aires

... Brasilia was once again the least expensive city, where the basket cost just \$22--significantly less than in Mexico City, the second lowest, at \$42.

probably reflects some market adjustments associated with Argentina's January realignment of its currency, where the old austral was replaced by the new peso at a ratio of approximately 10,000 australs to one peso. The new peso is worth roughly one U.S. dollar at the current exchange rate. Seasonal shortages of oranges and sugar led to price increases in Buenos Aires, of 75 percent and 36 percent in local currency, respectively. In Brasilia,

the cost of our selected food basket declined 19 percent in dollar terms, but increased 172 percent in local currency from the November survey price.

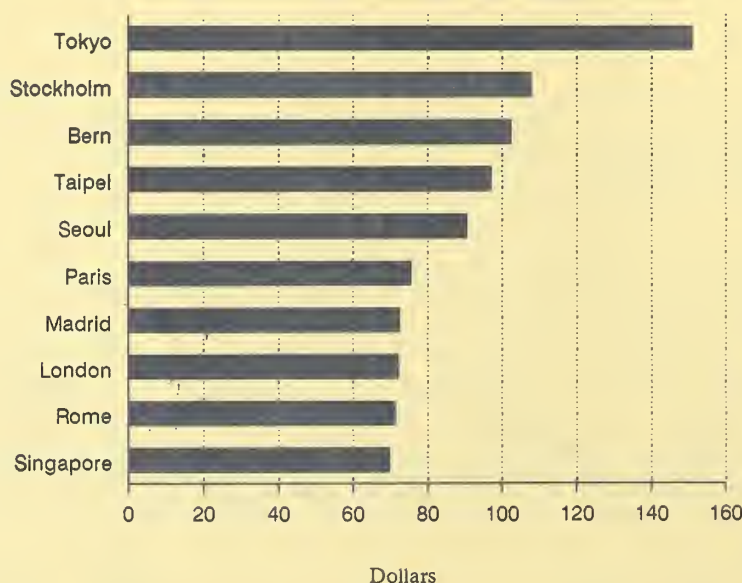
Although no 15 items selected would accurately represent a typical world-wide food basket, the 15 items chosen for this survey do represent commonly purchased goods from many Western countries. As income declines, this basket would become increasingly unlike the actual purchases of goods. If these goods were purchased by consumers in Seoul, Pretoria, Mexico City or Buenos Aires, they would spend a greater percentage of their income on food. In Korea, it would absorb 85 percent of the average weekly per capita income; 77 percent in South Africa; 68 percent in Mexico City; and 45 percent in Buenos Aires. While food costs in most of these capitals is actually quite low, the per capita income is also low, making food a relatively more expensive item.

In contrast, cities with the lowest food costs as a percentage of income were Washington, D.C. at 12 percent, followed by Ottawa and Canberra, each at 13 percent, and Bonn at 15 percent.

Twice a year the world food price survey is conducted by FAS attaches in the same 18 world capitals. The price listed for each item is the average retail price collected from a sample of local supermarkets. Such price information makes comparison of similar food prices possible for different countries.

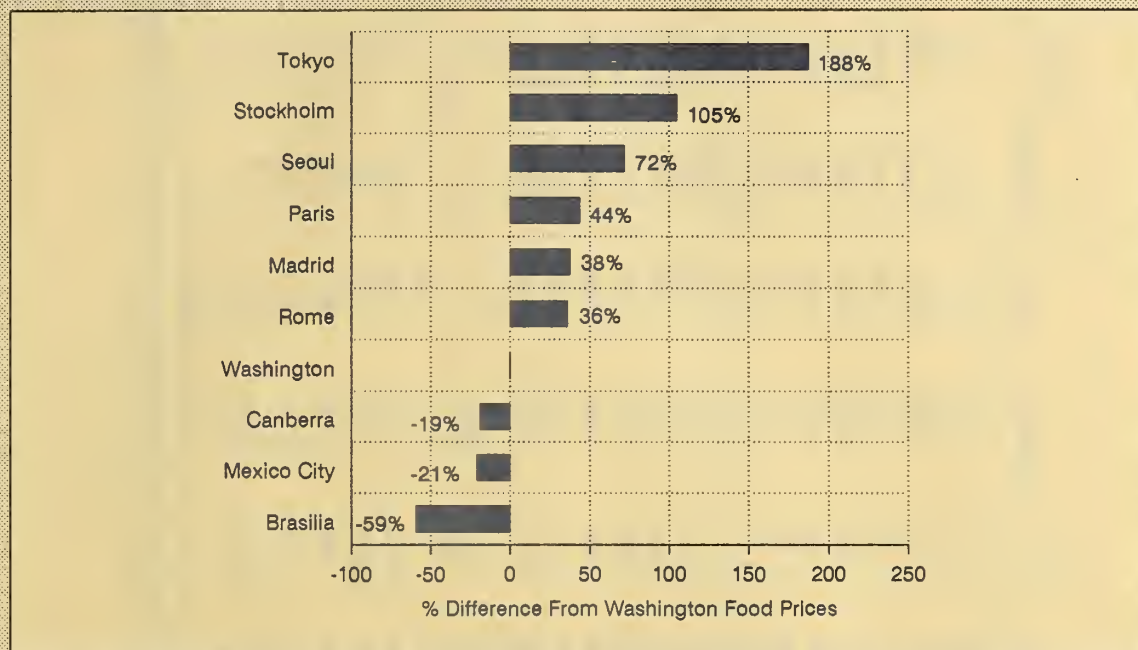
For more information, contact Thomas St. Clair at (202) 720-6821

The Most Expensive Capital for Retail Food-Tokyo

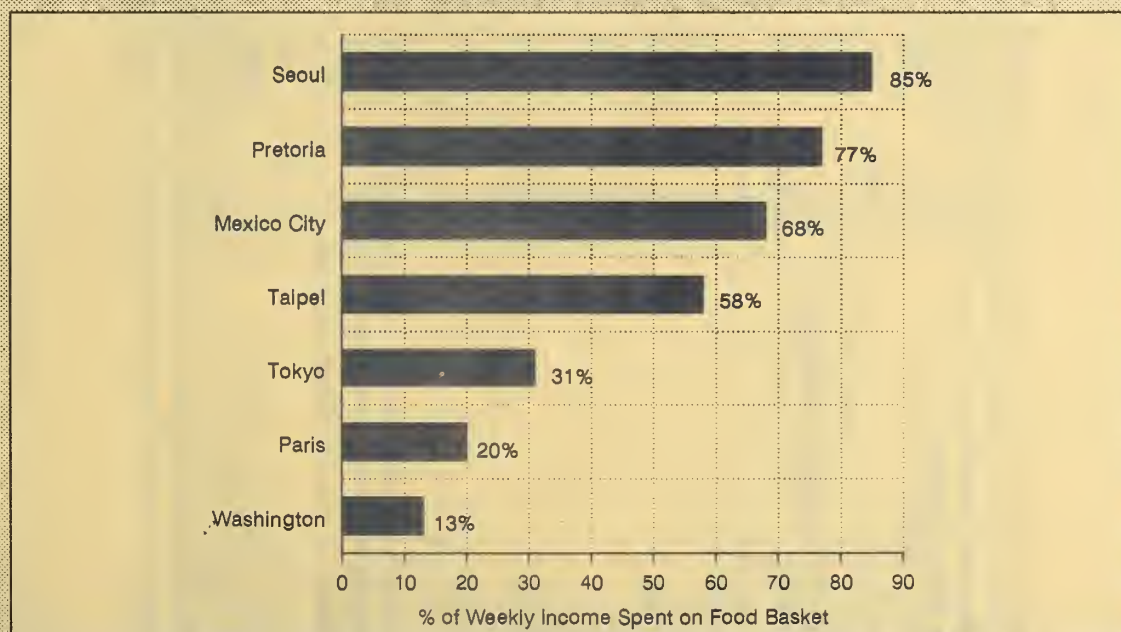


...World Price Survey

Tokyo Food Prices Nearly 2-Times Higher Than Washington



Share of Weekly Income Spent on Food Basket Markedly Higher in Developing Countries



World Food Price Comparisons

Current Prices in U.S. Dollars 1/

	Bern /2	Bonn	Brasilia	Buenos Aires	Canberra	London	Madrid	Mexico City	Ottawa
Steak, sirloin, boneless	32.99	14.49	2.76	6.68	8.09	20.77	16.30	5.93	9.11
Pork, roast, boneless	12.25	7.34	2.66	8.10	3.75	10.75	9.54	7.44	8.20
Broilers, whole	4.44	2.82	0.81	2.94	2.74	3.56	3.43	2.44	3.07
Eggs, large	4.61	3.21	0.52	1.82	1.37	2.28	1.98	0.96	0.74
Butter	10.90	4.96	3.37	5.57	2.89	4.63	8.19	3.46	5.76
Cheese, Cheddar/Emmenthaler	13.66	9.99	3.99	1.21	4.85	8.53	11.90	7.37	10.65
Milk, whole	1.25	0.79	0.63	0.86	0.71	0.89	0.92	0.53	1.34
Oil, cooking	3.41	1.13	0.63	2.33	1.72	1.69	3.66	1.44	1.82
Potatoes	0.98	0.57	0.33	0.81	0.74	1.00	0.94	1.89	1.14
Apples	2.53	2.46	0.77	2.83	1.87	1.99	2.63	2.02	1.92
Oranges	1.46	1.66	1.27	2.83	1.50	1.82	1.17	0.90	1.81
Flour	1.40	0.58	0.51	0.86	1.13	0.87	0.99	0.47	1.00
Rice	2.15	2.46	0.48	3.34	0.95	1.74	2.29	1.01	1.83
Sugar	1.09	1.20	0.44	0.76	0.73	1.12	1.27	0.61	0.21
Coffee	9.12	9.70	2.50	6.48	9.29	10.48	7.28	5.11	7.62

Total June 1992

102.25 63.36 21.65 47.42 42.34 72.13 72.49 41.57 56.21

% change from Nov. 1991 in local currency 3/
 % change from Nov. 1991 in U.S. dollars
 % difference from Washington prices

-1% 3% 172% N.A. -9% -3% -2% 1% 8%
 -3% 7% -19% -20% -13% -2% -1% -1% 1%
 95% 21% -59% -10% -19% 37% 38% -21% 7%

Average Weekly Income 2/

\$610 \$431 \$59 \$105 \$338 \$317 \$227 \$61 \$428

1/ Exchange rates used are those in effect when survey was conducted.

2/ Weekly income is based on country estimates for 1991 per capita GDP in current U.S. dollars divided by 52.

3/ Argentina replaced their unit of measure, the "Austral" with the "Peso" in January, 1992, making comparisons with November meaningless

World Food Price Comparisons

Current Prices in U.S. Dollars 1/

	Paris	Pretoria	Rome	Seoul	Singapore	Stockholm	Taipei	Tokyo	Washington D.C.
Steak, sirloin, boneless	15.93	7.02	14.55	27.78	14.37	26.25	25.68	56.77	10.14
Pork, roast, boneless	10.23	3.27	10.11	5.38	5.75	25.80	8.03	16.06	10.87
Broilers, whole	7.24	2.65	4.69	3.35	3.59	7.83	4.82	6.06	1.92
Eggs, large	1.96	0.95	2.17	2.71	1.37	3.30	1.35	1.33	0.80
Butter	5.54	4.03	7.70	8.88	4.31	7.10	5.74	10.78	3.75
Cheese, Cheddar/Emmenthaler	8.97	5.70	9.68	12.01	13.98	10.99	10.95	12.43	8.22
Milk, whole	1.11	0.79	1.11	1.21	1.62	1.07	1.98	1.37	0.67
Oil, cooking	2.46	1.62	1.08	1.79	2.16	6.57	1.20	2.81	1.70
Potatoes	1.43	0.98	0.81	1.76	1.20	1.12	1.14	2.88	1.19
Apples	3.61	0.87	2.83	5.17	2.16	3.13	3.23	5.40	2.54
Oranges	2.34	0.72	2.02	4.68	2.65	1.93	1.60	3.80	1.37
Flour	2.20	0.91	0.65	0.41	0.81	1.32	0.98	1.47	0.60
Rice	1.40	1.14	2.50	2.01	0.81	2.89	1.55	2.74	1.52
Sugar	9.87	0.73	1.11	0.77	0.72	1.28	1.62	1.79	0.97
Coffee	1.32	10.75	10.32	12.61	14.32	7.22	27.18	25.36	6.22
Total June 1992	75.61	42.12	71.32	90.51	69.80	107.80	97.05	151.05	52.47
% change from Nov. 1991 in local currency	6%	4%	-3%	11%	-3%	-7%	-1%	-1%	4%
% change from Nov. 1991 in U.S. dollars	10%	3%	-3%	7%	-3%	-5%	3%	-3%	
% difference from Washington prices	44%	-20%	36%	72%	33%	105%	85%	188%	0%
Average Weekly Income 2/	\$382	\$55	\$344	\$106	\$273	\$486	\$168	\$495	\$424

1/ Exchange rates used are those in effect when survey was conducted.

2/ Weekly income is based on country estimates for 1991 per capita GDP in current U.S. dollars divided by 52.

Trade Policy Updates

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

President Bush and Mexican President Carlos Salinas met in San Diego, California on July 14. At the meeting the two presidents reaffirmed their commitment to reaching a sound NAFTA agreement as soon as possible. President Bush reported that impressive progress was made in recent weeks and that the two presidents agreed that their meeting marks the beginning of the final stage of negotiations. Presidents Bush and Salinas instructed their respective trade ministers to meet on July 25 to bring this final stage of the negotiations to an early and successful conclusion. Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney similarly instructed his trade minister.

Japan Relaxing Controls On Rice Marketing

Although Japan's rice distribution is still subject to the Food Control Law, two new independent rice markets (established in the fall of 1990) are having a growing impact on rice prices and production incentives. In their second season of operation, they marketed 612,381 tons (brown rice basis) of 1991 crop rice, up 30 percent from the previous year. While this represents only about 15 percent of all independently distributed rice and less than 10 percent of total rice marketed annually, the Food Agency plans to further relax some market restrictions. Prices in these markets are actually higher than the government set prices, due to a premium commanded for quality and freshness. The relaxation comes at a time when Japan's rice production and rice stocks are down due to poor weather in 1991. Editorials in the Japanese press are calling for the elimination of price subsidies.

U.S. and EC Technical Experts Discuss Aspects of U.S.-EC Wine Accord

U.S. Government and industry representatives and EC Commission officials participated in technical meetings held July 1-2 in Fresno, California to discuss the use of ion-exchange in U.S. wines. The EC prohibition on the use of ion-exchange is a major barrier to U.S. wine exports to the EC. Under the 1983 Wine Accord, the EC gave the United States a derogation for its enological practices. This derogation has been extended on an ad hoc basis since 1988 and the United States is seeking a permanent derogation in the on-going Wine Accord negotiations. Three vintners demonstrated how ion-exchange is used. EC Commission and USG, representatives met again in Washington on July 15 to discuss this and other wine issues.

Canada Initiates Antidumping Investigation For Cauliflower Imports

The U.S. Embassy in Ottawa has been informed by Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, that Canada has initiated an antidumping investigation for cauliflower imported into the province of British Columbia. The investigation is subsequent to a complaint from the B.C. Vegetable Marketing Commission, which alleges that cauliflower imported in the period June 20 - October 31 (the B.C. marketing season) from the United States, primarily California, is being dumped in B.C. There are 23 cauliflower producers in British Columbia.

Italy Rejects U.S. Arguments to Liberalize Bovine Semen Imports

The number of U.S. bulls that meet Italian restrictions on bovine semen imports has been decreasing since 1989. The latest biannual list contained only 18 U.S. bulls, the lowest number yet. On June 24, representatives from the U.S. and Italian governments and industry associations met to discuss Italian restrictions on bovine semen imports from the United States. The U.S. side stated that Italian restrictions violate GATT Articles III.4 (national treatment) and I.1 (most favored nation), and as a result, semen imports from the United States are unfairly discriminated against. The Italian representatives maintained that the EC legislation allowed Member States to apply stricter measures in some cases. For the future, the Italians stated that they would not change their criteria for setting limits on semen quality but that the level of acceptable quality could change. The Italians also indicated a willingness to negotiate a bilateral protocol concerning bovine semen.

...Trade Policy Updates

Indonesia Announces Trade Liberalization Reforms

On July 6, the Government of Indonesia announced its latest economic reform designed to open the economy to foreign trade and investment. The 1992 economic deregulation package includes the removal of non-tariff barriers on 12 farm commodities and other non-agriculture items. Also included are measures which will allow for joint ventures with some degree of foreign ownership to hold land titles and use those titles for loan collateral. Non-tariff barriers were dropped on such agricultural commodities as meslin, barley, rye, oats, sorghum, millet and corn flour. Certain bulk commodities such as wheat and soybeans may only be imported by the national agency, Bulog. Previous deregulation packages have been implemented in each year since 1986, except for 1989, and have stressed the replacement of non-tariff import barriers with more transparent measures such as tariffs, a simplification of the tariff structure, and an overall reduction in tariff levels.

Swiss Government Agrees to End Price Undercutting by Subsidized Swiss Cheese (Emmentaler) From Switzerland

On July 2, U.S. representatives met with Swiss representatives to resolve a price undercutting dispute. The Government of Switzerland is prepared to take whatever actions necessary to ensure that the price undercutting will stop and will not occur in the future. On July 7 the Swiss sent a letter to USTR to this effect. USTR has published a notice in the Federal Register that the dispute has been resolved.

Market Updates

Canada Reportedly to Increase Credits to Russia

During his recent trip to Canada, Russian President Yeltsin concluded an agreement to purchase 1 million tons of Canadian grains, valued at approximately C/\$200 million. This purchase supplements the February pact between Russia and Canada wherein Russia agreed to buy 25 million tons of Canadian grain over the next 5 years. To accommodate the sale, Canada apparently increased its previously-announced \$1.5 billion credit program to Russia. Reports indicate that the Canadian government has already agreed to a deferral (until Dec. 31, 1992) of Russian principal coming due between Dec. 5, 1991 and Dec. 31, 1992, under Canadian Wheat Board contracts entered into before Jan. 1, 1991.

Troubled Polish Grain Crop Could Spur Imports

Recent reports indicate Poland's 1992 grain crop could be 14 percent below last year's--and the lowest in 7 years--as a result of drought, drastically reduced inputs and abandoned state farm lands. In the past few years, Poland has imported only minimal quantities of grain and began exporting relatively significant amounts. In 1992/93, however, grain import needs could approach 1.5 to 2.0 million tons--a level not seen since 1988 or 1989. However, a key constraint will be foreign exchange availability. The United States is likely to get little, if any, of this business because of the current preferential tariff treatment given to the EC.

United States and Mexico Agree on Phytosanitary Regulations for Pears Originating from Washington, Oregon and California

Mexico approved in late June the APHIS work plan for pears, which will lift the earlier import ban on U.S. pears. Pears may be exported to Mexico under increased inspection. A minimum of 1 percent of the boxes will be inspected, and at least 5 percent of this fruit will be cut and examined for internal feeders. Shipment is prohibited if any of the pests of concern are found. Pears will be packed in new boxes marked with a lot number and addressed so that the grower and/or packer can be identified. Pears must also be packed free of leaves and debris. Mexico is the second largest market for U.S. pears after Canada.

Final EC Canned Processing Subsidies for 1992/93 Set

The final 1992/93 EC processing subsidies for canned fruit have been agreed upon by the Management Committee of the European Commission. The United States has found the subsidy levels to be in compliance with the Canned U.S.-EC Fruit Agreement, ensuring that the cost of raw fruit to EC processors is not below the world price. The levels are expected to be published on July 15 in the EC's Official Journal. Therefore, no form of retaliation, such as the current EEP for canned peaches, will be necessary next year to compensate U.S. processors for excess EC subsidy levels this year.

Netherlands to Begin Pork Exports to Japan

According to the Dutch Product Board for Livestock and Meat, the Netherlands expect to begin pork exports to Japan later this year. Though official approval came from the Japanese Government last month, it is likely that shipments won't begin until this fall due to the current outbreak of classical swine fever within the Netherlands. The Dutch hope to export over 5,000 tons in 1992 and anticipate an annual market in Japan of up to 50,000 tons. Japan imported over 400,000 tons of pork in 1991 with Taiwan (210,000 tons), Denmark (135,000 tons), and the United States (41,000 tons) accounting for over 90 percent of the total.

The Netherlands' entry into the Japanese pork market could pose a serious threat in a growing market for U.S. exporters. Low U.S. hog prices and Japanese restrictions on imports from the largest supplier, Taiwan, have boosted U.S. exports through April, 1992 to almost 23,000 tons, compared to 13,500 tons during the same period in 1991. To compound the threat to U.S. exporters, the Dutch are expected to focus their marketing efforts on pork loins as opposed to pork bellies and hams. Pork loins accounted for 67 percent of U.S. pork exports to Japan in 1991.

...Market Updates

Canada Imposes "Snapback" Duty on U.S. Lettuce and Cabbage

Effective July 3, Revenue Canada placed a snapback tariff on head lettuce and cabbage, under the terms of the U.S. Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Head lettuce is broken into two categories for tariff purposes by the Canadian government. The first, in packages not exceeding 2.27 kilograms, has an FTA tariff of 12 percent, which will snap back to 20 percent. The second category, lettuce in bulk or in packages exceeding 2.27 kilograms, has an FTA tariff of 9 percent, which will snap back to 15 percent. The cabbage tariff went from 9 percent to 15 percent. These tariffs apply to Quebec and all provinces west.

The FTA allows either party to impose the MFN rate of duty if import prices fall below 90 percent of the 5-year average price, throwing out the high and low years. Import prices for lettuce and cabbage going into Canada have been unusually low since the beginning of the Canadian season, which started in early June.

Pakistan's Cotton Production, Consumption, and Exports to Expand in MY 1992/93

Pakistan, a major competitor to the United States in the international cotton market, is expected to increase its production, consumption, and exports of cotton in MY 1992/93. Pakistan's cotton production is projected to expand to 10.2 million bales, up 200,000 bales from MY 1991/92. Pakistan's cotton consumption is expected to rise to 7.2 million bales in MY 1992/93 (up from 6.475 in MY 1991/92), making it the world's fourth largest cotton market, behind China, the United States, and India. Much of Pakistan's cotton consumption is exported in the form of coarse-count pure cotton yarns, which also compete directly with U.S. cotton exports. Also for MY 1992/93, Pakistan's exports are expected to rise to 2.4 million bales, up from 2.1 million bales in MY 1991/92, making Pakistan the world's third largest cotton exporter.

U.S. Rice sold to Iran

The first U.S. rice sale to Iran since 1982 was reported this week. Although some rice industry officials suggest that as much as 10,000 tons of U.S. rice has been sold, only 800 tons were reported. U.S. prices are currently very competitive with offers from Iran's other suppliers, such as Thailand. Export prices for U.S. rice have declined sharply over the past 4 months, narrowing the gap with Thai prices to nearly an all-time low in some trade analysts' opinions.

South Africa Continues Heavy Corn Purchases from the United States

South Africa has reportedly purchased 800,000 tons of corn in recent weeks for delivery October 1992 onwards. About 600,000 tons will be from the United States, with the balance being optional origin, possibly from Argentina. Additional U.S. sales are likely. The 800,000 tons represents the first purchases against a projected 1992/93 import demand of 2.8 million tons. Since South Africa entered the world corn market in February 1992, total purchases have totaled 3 million tons, with 2.3 million tons from the United States.

Canada to Impose Snapback on Peaches

Canada has notified the United States that it intends to place a snapback tariff on peaches under the terms of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA). The snapback will be effective July 20, 1992, and will raise the tariff on U.S. origin fresh peaches to the MFN rate of 6.61 cents per kilogram (but not less than 12.5 percent) from the FTA rate of 3.90 cents per kilogram (but not less than 7.5 percent). These tariffs apply to all of Canada west of Thunder Bay, Ontario. Consultations are expected on July 17 to confirm the data on which the GOC has based this action. Preliminary indications are that the Canadian data are correct. The current acreage of peaches planted in the western region of Canada is 1,785 acres.

This is the third product this year on which Canada has put a snapback tariff. A few weeks ago, snapback actions were taken against head lettuce and cabbage.

...Market Updates

Political Unrest, U.N. Sanctions Reduce U.S. Tobacco Exports to Former Yugoslav Republics

U.S. leaf tobacco exports to the former Yugoslavia are expected to decline from 1,004 tons in 1991 to 400 tons in 1992 due to recent political unrest and U.N. sanctions against Serbia, formerly Yugoslavia's largest importer of U.S. tobacco. In addition, further declines in U.S. leaf tobacco exports to the former Yugoslavia are forecast due to a shortage of foreign exchange and a decline in consumer cigarette demand as a result of rising domestic cigarette prices.

After 3 Years of Decline, Germany's Cotton Imports are Expected to Rise

A recovery in Germany's cotton consumption should lead to slightly increased cotton imports in the 1992/93 marketing year, which begins on August 1. Germany's cotton imports are expected to rise to 997,000 bales, up 5.5 percent from the 1991/92 marketing year. However, the recession and continued availability of low-priced cotton from the former Soviet Union have led to declining U.S. cotton exports to Germany. Despite the projected increase in Germany's cotton imports in the 1992/93 marketing year, U.S. exports to Germany are unlikely to increase significantly, due once again to low-priced supplies from the former Soviet Union.

U.S. Could Invoke First Snapback Duty, Against Canadian Lettuce

All of the conditions have been met for the United States to place a temporary duty surcharge against Canadian lettuce under the terms of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA). This would be the first time that the United States has placed a snapback tariff on Canadian goods. The Canadians have taken this action against U.S. produce six times since the FTA came into effect in January 1989. The FTA allows either party to impose the MFN rate of duty if import prices fall below 90 percent of the 5-year average price, throwing out the high and low years, and if planted acreage is below the 5-year average. Import prices for lettuce coming in from Canada have been unusually low since late June, and planted acreage is also low.

Several steps must still take place before imposition of the surcharge. The Secretary of Agriculture must submit a Federal Register notice, and recommend to the President the imposition of the duty. Not later than 7 days after receipt of the recommendation, the President shall determine whether to impose the duty.

BSE Cases In the United Kingdom Continue to Rise

The number of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) cases diagnosed every week in the UK continues to rise. Currently, between 500 and 600 cases are confirmed per week. According to the Ministry of Agriculture's veterinary scientists, the upward trend was expected based on the theory that the disease is being transmitted through feed contamination. However, local critics of the government's BSE policy have been calling for new scientific inquiries into the disease with particular emphasis on research that suggests the disease is being transmitted genetically to the offspring of infected cows.

BSE, which emerged in the United Kingdom in 1988, is a disease that affects the nervous system. The government's current policy is to destroy infected cattle and to ban the use of ruminant rendered products in feed formulating. The government has paid out nearly \$40 million to farmers as compensation for compulsory slaughter. In addition, the feed ban has been in effect for 4 years. Given that the average incubation period for the disease is about 4 years and that ruminant-derived proteins may have taken 2 or 3 months to get out of the feed chain, observers will closely watch the number of confirmed cases around October and November of this year. Beef consumption has been recovering slowly since the height of concern in 1990.

U.S. Agricultural Exports by Major Commodity Group

Monthly and Annual Performance Indicators and Fiscal 1992 Forecasts

	May			October–May			Fiscal Year		
	1991	1992		1990/91	1991/92		1991	1992(f)	
	--Bil.\$--		Change	--Bil.\$--		Change	--Bil.\$--		Change
Grains & feeds 1/	0.976	1.001	3%	8.535	9.607	13%	12.544	13.5	8%
Wheat & Flour	0.257	0.252	-2%	1.996	3.077	54%	3.058	4.4	44%
Rice	0.072	0.079	9%	0.542	0.536	-1%	0.752	0.7	-7%
Feed grains 2/	0.398	0.398	0%	3.914	3.829	-2%	5.653	5.4	-4%
Corn	0.346	0.310	-10%	3.325	2.967	-11%	4.872	4.5	-8%
Feeds & fodders	0.164	0.179	9%	1.292	1.400	8%	1.926	NA	NA
Oilseeds & products	0.421	0.404	-4%	4.109	5.398	31%	5.691	7.2	27%
Soybeans	0.246	0.176	-29%	2.625	3.332	27%	3.464	4.2	21%
Soybean meal	0.078	0.098	26%	0.681	0.952	40%	0.978	1.2	23%
Soybean oil	0.016	0.017	7%	0.092	0.215	133%	0.192	0.3	56%
Other vegetable oils	0.025	0.050	98%	0.277	0.315	14%	0.412	NA	NA
Livestock products	0.476	0.495	4%	3.767	3.951	5%	5.545	5.6	1%
Red meats	0.225	0.249	11%	1.678	1.891	13%	2.481	NA	NA
Hides & Skins	0.128	0.109	-15%	1.018	0.866	-15%	1.439	NA	NA
Poultry products	0.091	0.094	4%	0.669	0.799	20%	1.007	1.2	19%
Poultry meat	0.063	0.070	12%	0.486	0.591	22%	0.726	NA	NA
Dairy products	0.033	0.058	74%	0.210	0.458	118%	0.367	0.6	63%
Horticultural products	0.532	0.613	15%	3.947	4.596	16%	6.020	6.8	13%
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.205	0.150	-27%	1.180	1.145	-3%	1.533	1.5	-2%
Cotton & linters	0.199	0.171	-14%	2.263	1.750	-23%	2.619	2.3	-12%
Planting seeds	0.024	0.027	11%	0.477	0.514	8%	0.625	0.7	12%
Sugar & tropical products	0.119	0.133	11%	1.068	1.140	7%	1.582	1.7	7%
Forest Products 4/	0.606	0.571	-6%	4.315	4.411	2%	6.419	NA	NA
Total Ag. export value	3.074	3.145	2%	26.226	29.359	12%	37.533	41.0	9%

	--MMT--		Change	--MMT--		Change	--MMT--		Change
Grains & feeds 1/	7.128	6.619	-7%	65.229	69.287	6%	NA	NA	NA
Wheat	2.225	1.627	-27%	17.893	24.476	37%	26.691	34.5	29%
Wheat flour	0.070	0.090	29%	0.616	0.540	-12%	1.074	0.9	-16%
Rice	0.210	0.237	13%	1.815	1.597	-12%	2.418	2.1	-13%
Feed grains 2/	3.532	3.410	-3%	35.925	33.435	-7%	51.802	48.2	-7%
Corn	3.060	2.659	-13%	30.429	25.780	-15%	44.496	40.0	-10%
Feeds & fodders	0.933	1.092	17%	7.505	7.879	5%	11.397	11.8	4%
Oilseeds & products	1.645	1.499	-9%	16.212	21.612	33%	NA	NA	NA
Soybeans	1.060	0.770	-27%	11.406	14.917	31%	15.139	18.8	24%
Soybean meal	0.390	0.468	20%	3.381	4.484	33%	4.648	5.8	25%
Soybean oil	0.031	0.031	1%	0.146	0.457	213%	0.354	0.6	69%
Other vegetable oils	0.036	0.082	127%	0.419	0.488	16%	NA	NA	NA
Livestock products 3/	0.191	0.244	27%	1.506	1.813	20%	NA	NA	NA
Red meats	0.066	0.071	8%	0.495	0.570	15%	0.744	0.9	21%
Poultry products 3/	0.053	0.064	21%	0.439	0.539	23%	NA	NA	NA
Poultry meat	0.050	0.061	22%	0.420	0.516	23%	0.614	0.7	14%
Dairy products 3/	0.018	0.031	71%	0.127	0.257	103%	NA	NA	NA
Horticultural products 3/	0.439	0.552	26%	3.442	4.022	17%	5.048	5.9	17%
Unmanufactured tobacco	0.028	0.023	-18%	0.185	0.181	-2%	0.239	0.2	-16%
Cotton & linters	0.122	0.128	4%	1.381	1.192	-14%	1.598	1.6	0%
Planting seeds	0.018	0.050	183%	0.324	0.538	66%	NA	NA	NA
Sugar & tropical products 3/	0.082	0.076	-8%	0.728	0.716	-2%	NA	NA	NA
Total Ag. export volume 3/	9.73	9.29	-5%	89.57	100.16	12%	129.35	140.0	8%

NA = Not available.

1/ Includes pulses, corn gluten feed, and meal.

2/ Includes corn, oats, barley, rye, and sorghum.

3/ Includes only those items measured in metric tons.

4/ Wood products are not included in agricultural product value totals.

Note -- 1992 forecasts are taken from "Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports," May 29, 1992.

U.S. Agricultural Export Value by Region
Monthly and Annual Performance Indicators and Fiscal 1992 Forecasts

	May			October–May			Fiscal Year		
	1991	1992		1990/91	1991/92		1991	1992(f)	
	-- Bil.\$ --	--	Change	-- Bil.\$ --	--	Change	-- Bil.\$ --	--	Change
Western Europe	0.467	0.485	4%	5.511	5.896	7%	7.310	7.6	4%
European Community	0.424	0.446	5%	5.130	5.513	7%	6.774	7.1	5%
Other Western Europe	0.043	0.039	-10%	0.381	0.383	0%	0.536	0.5	-7%
Eastern Europe	0.013	0.011	-14%	0.234	0.133	-43%	0.303	0.2	-34%
Former Soviet Union	0.071	0.139	97%	1.216	2.015	66%	1.716	2.7	57%
Asia	1.296	1.231	-5%	10.368	11.106	7%	14.647	15.7	7%
Japan	0.720	0.680	-6%	5.501	5.704	4%	7.718	8.1	5%
China	0.073	0.059	-20%	0.476	0.588	24%	0.667	0.9	35%
Other East Asia	0.407	0.375	-8%	3.284	3.433	5%	4.644	4.9	6%
Taiwan	0.157	0.168	7%	1.191	1.383	16%	1.736	1.9	9%
South Korea	0.183	0.140	-24%	1.570	1.489	-5%	2.159	2.2	2%
Hong Kong	0.067	0.067	1%	0.523	0.560	7%	0.744	0.8	7%
Other Asia	0.096	0.117	22%	1.107	1.380	25%	1.618	1.8	11%
Pakistan	0.002	0.001	-53%	0.073	0.154	110%	0.143	0.2	39%
Philippines	0.024	0.031	30%	0.235	0.281	20%	0.373	0.4	7%
Middle East	0.142	0.134	-5%	0.952	1.119	18%	1.366	1.7	24%
Iraq	0.000	0.000	0%	0.000	0.000	0%	0.000	0.0	0%
Saudi Arabia	0.032	0.025	-21%	0.315	0.347	10%	0.481	0.6	25%
Africa	0.146	0.136	-7%	1.236	1.260	2%	1.819	1.9	4%
North Africa	0.106	0.074	-30%	0.928	0.863	-7%	1.325	1.2	-9%
Egypt	0.046	0.024	-49%	0.472	0.476	1%	0.692	0.6	-13%
Algeria	0.036	0.042	17%	0.311	0.267	-14%	0.422	0.5	18%
Sub Saharan Africa	0.041	0.062	52%	0.309	0.397	29%	0.493	0.7	42%
Latin America	0.490	0.538	10%	3.596	4.268	19%	5.474	6.1	11%
Mexico	0.259	0.342	32%	1.902	2.474	30%	2.872	3.4	18%
Other Latin America	0.231	0.195	-16%	1.694	1.794	6%	2.601	2.7	4%
Brazil	0.012	0.005	-62%	0.161	0.120	-25%	0.271	0.2	-26%
Venezuela	0.028	0.034	22%	0.188	0.232	23%	0.307	0.4	30%
Canada	0.431	0.425	-1%	2.864	3.159	10%	4.395	4.7	7%
Oceania	0.028	0.033	19%	0.237	0.293	24%	0.344	0.4	16%
World Total	3.074	3.145	2%	26.226	29.359	12%	37.370	41.0	10%

U.S. Agricultural Imports
Monthly Performance Indicators and Fiscal Year-to-Date Comparisons

By Commodity (\$Millions)	May		%	October - May		%
	1991	1992	Change	1990/91	1991/92	Change
Fruits and vegetables	756.2	771.1	2.0%	5,760.0	5,999.8	4.2%
Bananas and plantains	87.1	93.3	7.1%	631.4	709.0	12.3%
Other fresh fruits	92.5	101.3	9.4%	644.6	650.9	1.0%
Fruit and veg. juices	75.8	76.9	1.5%	491.2	609.6	24.1%
Edible tree nuts	31.1	30.5	-2.0%	296.6	276.5	-6.8%
Wine and wine products	76.5	84.5	10.6%	657.3	671.3	2.1%
Sugar and tropical products	446.4	419.8	-5.9%	3,858.1	3,941.1	2.2%
Sugar & related products	64.2	71.7	11.7%	687.4	670.8	-2.4%
Cocoa & cocoa products	84.5	67.2	-20.5%	693.7	777.4	12.1%
Coffee & coffee products	164.0	126.8	-22.7%	1,360.4	1,298.4	-4.6%
Spices	31.2	25.9	-17.0%	222.4	245.8	10.5%
Rubber & allied products	51.1	65.8	28.8%	467.7	490.5	4.9%
Livestock and products	440.7	406.8	-7.7%	3,220.8	3,117.0	-3.2%
Live animals	113.3	99.8	-12.0%	883.7	898.6	1.7%
Beef and veal	186.7	187.8	0.6%	1,282.8	1,287.7	0.4%
Pork	77.3	54.9	-29.0%	605.6	431.7	-28.7%
Grains and feeds	101.7	121.6	19.5%	854.6	1,000.1	17.0%
Oilseeds and products	75.5	82.8	9.7%	610.8	670.7	9.8%
Cotton and products	16.3	17.1	5.4%	126.8	158.6	25.1%
Tobacco products	46.6	84.6	81.4%	412.6	479.9	16.3%
Dairy and poultry products	79.8	77.9	-2.4%	575.0	612.2	6.5%
Agricultural Total	1,963.3	1,981.7	0.9%	15,418.7	15,979.5	3.6%

By Region (\$Millions)	May		%	October - May		%
	1991	1992	Change	1990/91	1991/92	Change
EC-12	356.7	361.4	1.3%	2,953.7	3,028.4	2.5%
Netherlands	68.3	65.5	-4.0%	517.8	501.4	-3.2%
France	60.5	64.7	6.9%	495.5	532.4	7.4%
Italy	53.1	62.1	17.0%	500.8	544.2	8.7%
North America	547.7	543.1	-0.8%	4,165.1	4,234.9	1.7%
Canada	287.1	336.1	17.1%	2,195.0	2,537.4	15.6%
Mexico	260.5	207.0	-20.6%	1,970.0	1,697.5	-13.8%
South America	301.9	276.2	-8.5%	2,598.3	2,634.0	1.4%
Brazil	83.6	90.3	8.0%	943.5	897.4	-4.9%
Colombia	80.5	63.9	-20.6%	540.1	611.0	13.1%
Asia	233.5	274.7	17.7%	1,850.9	2,121.7	14.6%
Thailand	45.0	59.7	32.8%	317.5	428.6	35.0%
Indonesia	49.2	57.1	15.9%	460.1	517.7	12.5%
Oceania	207.7	225.4	8.5%	1,347.0	1,333.5	-1.0%
Australia	106.1	115.1	8.5%	796.1	742.2	-6.8%
New Zealand	99.0	107.2	8.3%	534.9	566.8	6.0%
Central America	113.6	128.6	13.2%	928.7	1,031.8	11.1%
Middle East	26.3	45.0	70.9%	280.1	297.1	6.1%
Africa	45.8	32.9	-28.3%	343.9	410.7	19.4%
Other West Europe	38.9	24.8	-36.2%	270.9	248.3	-8.4%
Fmr. Sov. Union	0.4	2.3	407.8%	9.1	11.6	26.5%
E. Europe	23.8	15.4	-35.4%	222.9	198.5	-10.9%
South Asia	22.9	26.5	16.0%	195.0	212.7	9.1%
Caribbean	39.0	18.4	-52.9%	218.0	167.5	-23.2%
North Africa	5.0	7.0	39.3%	35.0	48.9	39.9%
World Total	1,963.3	1,981.7	0.9%	15,418.7	15,979.5	3.6%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service
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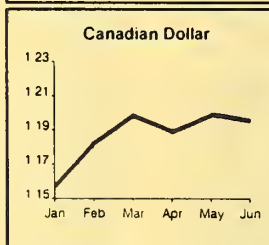
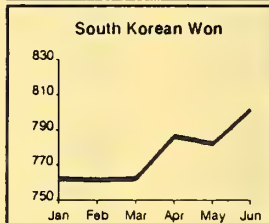
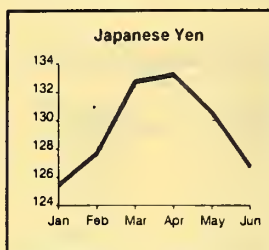
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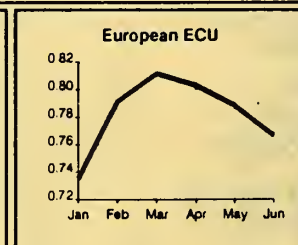
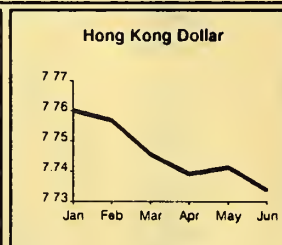
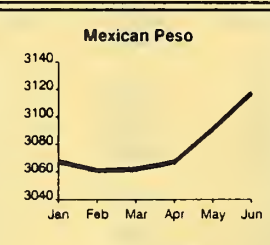
Exchange Rate Movements Of Major World Currencies Vis-a-Vis U.S. Dollar -- Daily Spot Quotations & Monthly Averages



Currencies	Current Rate 7/14/92	Month Ago 6/15/92	Year Ago 7/91	% Change Year Ago 7/91
Argentine Peso 1\	.99	.99	.99	0.0
Australian Dollar	1.3365	1.3247	1.3254	0.84
Brazilian Cruzeiro	3613.00	3021.55	286.15	1162.62
Canadian Dollar	1.1927	1.1923	1.1427	4.38
Hong Kong Dollar	7.7310	7.7320	7.7260	0.06
Japanese Yen	125.20	126.75	140.70	-11.02
Mexican Peso	3115.00	3119.01	3017.50	3.32
Taiwan Dollar	24.54	24.48	26.92	-8.84
South Korean Won	787.10	805.75	724.35	8.66
European ECU	.76658	.76658	.87720	-12.61
-British Pound	.5206	.5384	.6116	-14.88
-French Franc	5.0085	5.2890	6.0950	-17.83
-West German Mark	1.4835	1.5700	1.7940	-17.31

1\ The Argentine Austral was recently converted to the Peso at a rate of 10,000 to 1.

NOTE: Exchange rates are daily spot quotes as of 3:00 PM Eastern Time, July 14, 1992.
Source: TEID/ITP/FAS Exchange Rate Database and Wall Street Journal.



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July 1992

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